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ANCYLUS OBSCURUS HALDEMAN AND SPECIES REFERRED TO IT.

BY BRYANT WALKER.

(Continued.)

Through the courtesy of M. Menard of the Museum of Geneva, Switzerland, I have received photographs and other valuable data in regard to the types of the unfigured West-Indian species of *Ancylus* described by Bourguignat and have consequently been enabled to differentiate the following species with more certainty that I otherwise should have been.

IV.

Ferrissia jamaicensis n. sp. Pl. III, figs. 1-3.

Shell depressed, oval, slightly wider at the anterior end; lateral margins equally curved; anterior slope nearly straight, being very slightly convex towards the apex; posterior slope concave; the left lateral slope a little convex; the right lateral slope concave; apex obtuse, excentric, turned toward the right side, obscurely radiately striate, situated about halfway between the median line and the right margin and at about two-fifths of the length from the posterior end; lines of growth fine, but distinct and regular, with traces of subobsolete wrinkles on the anterior slope; light horn color.

Length (type) 5.25; width 3.5, alt. 1.5 mm.

Length (paratype, Adams' Coll.) 5.1; width 3.25, alt. 1.3 mm.

Type locality Jamaica. Also Kingston, Jamaica.

Type No. 34825 Walker Coll. Paratype in Adams' Collection.

There are one nearly mature specimen and three immature ones in the Adams' Collection received from Chitty and labeled "*obscurus?*" from Kingston, Jamaica. My own set of four specimens was received from Sowerby and Fulton as "*obscurus*". As these are apparently fully developed and are quite congruous in character, I have selected one of them as the type. The largest specimen in the Adams Collection is narrower than the type, the apex less eccentric and the posterior slope is longer and nearly straight below the base of the apex. The radial sculpture of the apex is very distinct in this specimen. When additional material can be obtained, it may prove to be, at least, varietally distinct.

After carefully reviewing my material I am now inclined to think that the Guadeloupe specimens considered as conspecific in the first part of this paper (NAUT., XXXIII, p. 99), though rather similar, are different. They will be considered elsewhere.

This species is also evidently related to *A. beawi* Bgt. from Guadeloupe, but as compared with the figures of Bourguignat's type; it is somewhat larger, proportionately not so wide, the anterior slope is less convex, the posterior slope longer and it lacks the distinct radial striation on the anterior slope, which, though not mentioned by Bourguignat, shows very distinctly in the photograph of his type.

V.

Ferrissia adamsi n. sp. Pl. III, figs. 7-9.

Shell depressed, oval, very slightly wider anteriorly; lateral margins equally curved; anterior slope nearly straight; posterior slope straight below the base of the apex at which point it is slightly incurved; left lateral slope very slightly convex; right lateral slope a little concave; apex prominent, very obtuse, slightly turned toward the right margin, situated nearly on the median line and about one-third of the length from the posterior end, radiately striate; surface smooth except for the distinct, rather coarse, regular lines of growth; light horn color.

Length 4, width 2.75, alt. 1.25 mm.

Type locality Kingston, Jamaica.

Type No. 50983 Walker Coll. Paratype in the Adams Collection at Amherst College.

I can not approximate this species to any that have been described from the West Indies; several specimens were in the lot received by Adams from Chitty mixed with the preceding species. Compared with that, *adamsi* is smaller, more heavily concentrically striate with growth lines, the apex is much more obtuse, more elevated and scarcely at all eccentric.

VI.

The third form mentioned (l. c. p. 99) as occurring in the Adams' "*obscurus*" from Jamaica consists of a number of small specimens in both lots, which, at first, I thought represented a distinct species, but after carefully reviewing them again I think it probable that they are young shells of the two preceding species; at least, I do not feel like describing them as distinct from the comparatively small series now available.

VII.

Ferrissia blandi n. sp. Pl. III, figs. 10-12.

?*Ancylus obscurus* Hald., Shuttleworth, Ann. Lyc., N. H. N. Y., VI, 1854, p. 72; Diag. Neuer Moll., No. 6, 1354, p. 99.

Shell small, slightly elevated, broad oval, a little wider anteriorly, both ends broadly rounded; right lateral margin nearly straight; left lateral margin somewhat more curved, especially anteriorly; anterior slope nearly straight; posterior slope short and slightly incurved; right lateral slope slightly concave; left lateral slope a little convex; apex prominent, obtuse, slightly turned toward the right side, situated at the posterior third of the length and to the right of the median line, distinctly radially striate; surface smooth except for the fine, regular lines of growth and traces of irregular rippling on the anterior slope; light horn color.

Length 2.75; width 1.8, alt. .8 mm.

Type locality St. Vincent Island, West Indies.

Type No. 50984 Coll. Walker. Paratypes in the Adams Collection at Amherst College.

The history of these specimens has already been given. This

little species seems to be quite distinct from any of those described from the West Indies. It is quite different in shape and proportions from *A. bermudensis* Van., which is the only one that approximates it in size.

Named after the original collector, the late Thomas Bland.

Explanation of Plate III.

Figs. 1, 3. *Ferrissia obscura* (Hald.). See NAUT., XXXIII, p. 101.

Figs. 4, 6. *Ferrissia jamaicensis* Walker.

Figs. 7, 9. *Ferrissia adamsi* Walker.

Figs. 10-12. *Ferrissia blandi* Walker.

TWO NEW PLIOCENE PECTENS FROM NOME, ALASKA.*

BY WILLIAM H. DALL.

The U. S. Geological Survey has recently received from Otto Halla of Nome, some fossil shells from a subterranean Pliocene beach reached by a shaft at twenty feet below the surface near the Solomon River. Among these specimens were *Astarte carteriana* Dall, a *Venericardia* like *alaskana* Dall, but much larger and heavier; fragments of a *Chrysodomus*, and two magnificent new species of *Pecten*. *Pecten lioicus* Dall, and *P. kindlei* Dall, both markedly peculiar forms of the subgenus *Chlamys*, had already been obtained from these anciently uplifted and now buried beaches, and doubtless when fully explored they will afford many other things of interest. The characteristics of the fauna indicate a warmer sea than at present exists at Nome, and the species as a rule are larger and heavier than their recent or Pleistocene analogues.

PECTEN (PLAGIOCTENIUM) HALLAE n. sp.

Right valve convex, heavy, subcircular, with subequal ears, hinge-line wide and straight, the ears sculptured with rather rude incremental lines; radial sculpture of the valve consisting

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